



## Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact [support@jstor.org](mailto:support@jstor.org).

hairs stand so close together that the barbs almost touch. Thickly studding the leaf were many dead and dying mosquitoes, specimens of aphids, and other small insects. Some of these were caught by the head, but most of them were held by the legs or proboscis, as their heads were too large to slip between the barbs. All were more or less mutilated, probably by other insects. A sweet fluid was secreted by the leaf, and this attracted the insects. There was no evidence of any digestion going on, as none of the victims could get close enough to the surface of the leaf to be touched by the fluid.

A good character lies in the seed of *Acer grandidentatum*. The cavity in which the embryo lies is spherical, and always remains so, while the cotyledons are simply folded. In *Acer glabrum* the seed-cavity is compressed and deeply reticulated, so that the seed is crumpled. The cotyledons are strongly coiled.

Salt Lake City.

MARCUS E. JONES.

**Notes from Chemung County, N. Y.**—In May, 1880, I collected an Umbellifer, which for some time I could not satisfactorily identify. The Rev. J. H. Wibbe, of Oswego, has now identified it for me as *Charophyllum procumbens*, Lam. The only station known to me is in the town of Ashland, along the Chemung River, and it now is spreading along the south-west bank of the D. L. & W. Railroad track. This is its northernmost station, since Prof. Gray gives its geographical range as New Jersey, Illinois, and southward. I also found, last season, *Kaleria cristata*, Pers., on Sullivan Hill in this County. Correspondence and exchange are desired. I wish a specimen each of *Lygodium palmatum*, Swz., and *Asclepias rubra*, L.

Elmira, N. Y.

THOS. F. LUCY.

**A large Amelanchier.**—I have recently discovered a shad-tree (*Amelanchier Canadensis*) standing in a meadow in the town of Glastonbury in this State, of the size, proportions and general appearance of an uncommonly fine old sugar-maple. The tree was subsequently measured by my friend Dr. G. W. Russell, of this city, who found its girth to be 8 ft. 8 inches, at 3 ft. 6 inches from the ground, and the spread of its branches to be 48 feet in diameter. The tree was in full bloom on the 19th inst.

Hartford, Conn., May 30th.

G. P. DAVIS.

**Funnel-shaped Leaves in Trifolium.**—Miss Grace S. Hadley sends to us from Middlesex, Mass., specimens of *Trifolium pratense* which are provided, between the leaflets, with petioles that bear one or two smaller leaflets whose margins have cohered so as to form a conical cup or funnel.

Dr. Masters (Veg. Teratology) states that he has frequently met with specimens of *Trifolium repens* in which, on each side of the base of the petiole, the stipules had the form just indicated.